q. 331.112
In 24q

सत्यमेव जयते

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

Oct.—Dec. 1967

THE LIBRARY OF THE
MAY 14 1969
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation
NEW DELHI

EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

Oct. - Dec., 1967

		Paras
I.	Highlights.	1.1 - 1.3
II.	Employment Trends.	
	A. Employment: Public and Private Sectors	2.1 - 2.3
	B. Employment: Industry-wise Analysis	3.1 - 3.4
	C. Zonal and State-wise Analysis	4.1 - 4.6
	D. Women Employees	5.1
III.	Manpower: Supply & Demand	
	A. Work-Seekers	6.1
	B. Vacancies Notified	6.2 - 6.4
	C. Placements	7.1
	D. Manpower Imbalances	8.1 - 8.7
IV.	Employment Outlook	9.1

APPENDICES

Employment

1.1 Employment: December, 1967 (Zonal, State and Sector-Wise Analysis)

1.2 Employment in Selected Industries: December, 1967.

1.3 Women Employees: December, 1967.

Manpower: Supply & Demand

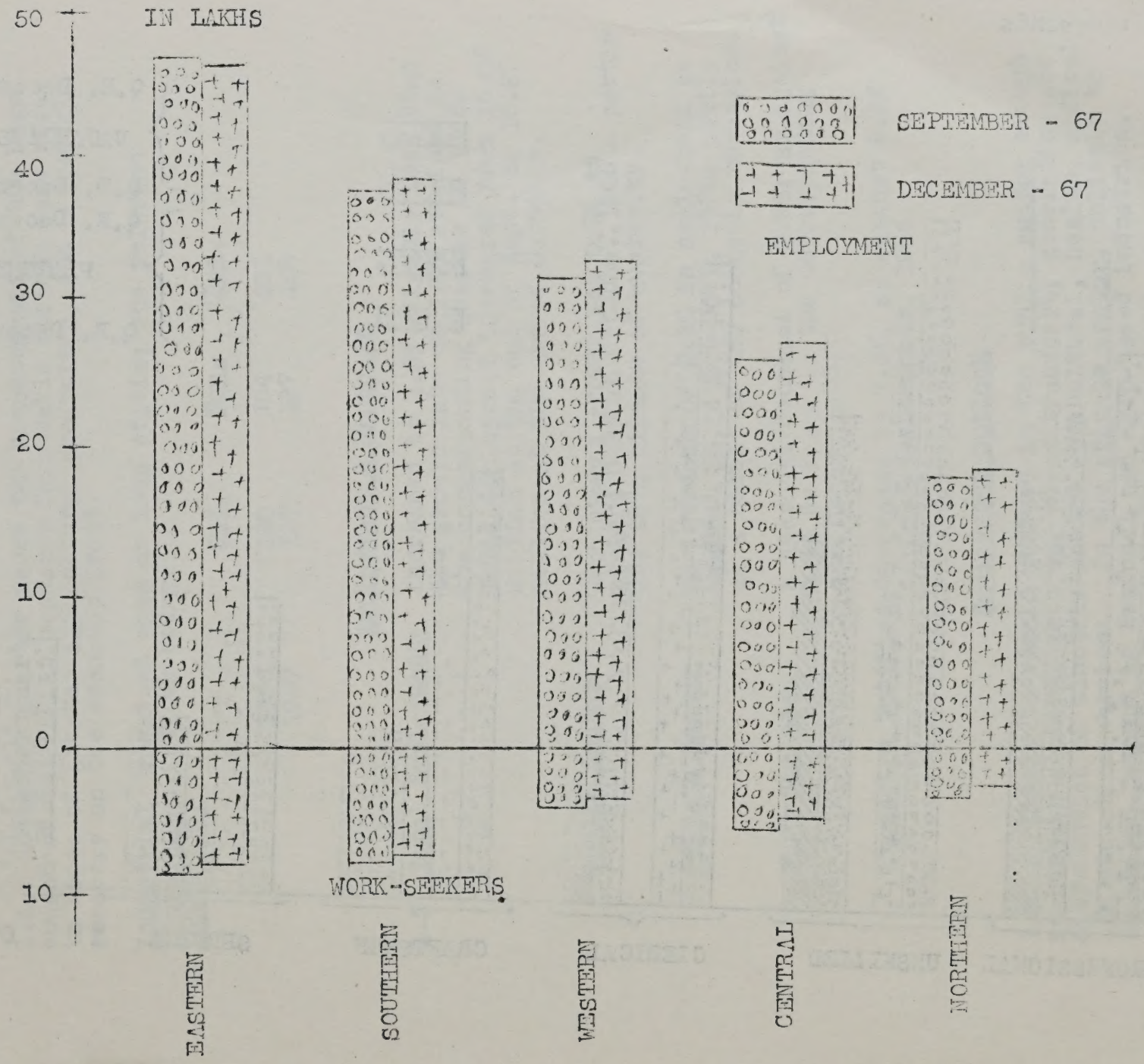
2.1 Employment & Work-Seekers: December, 1967.

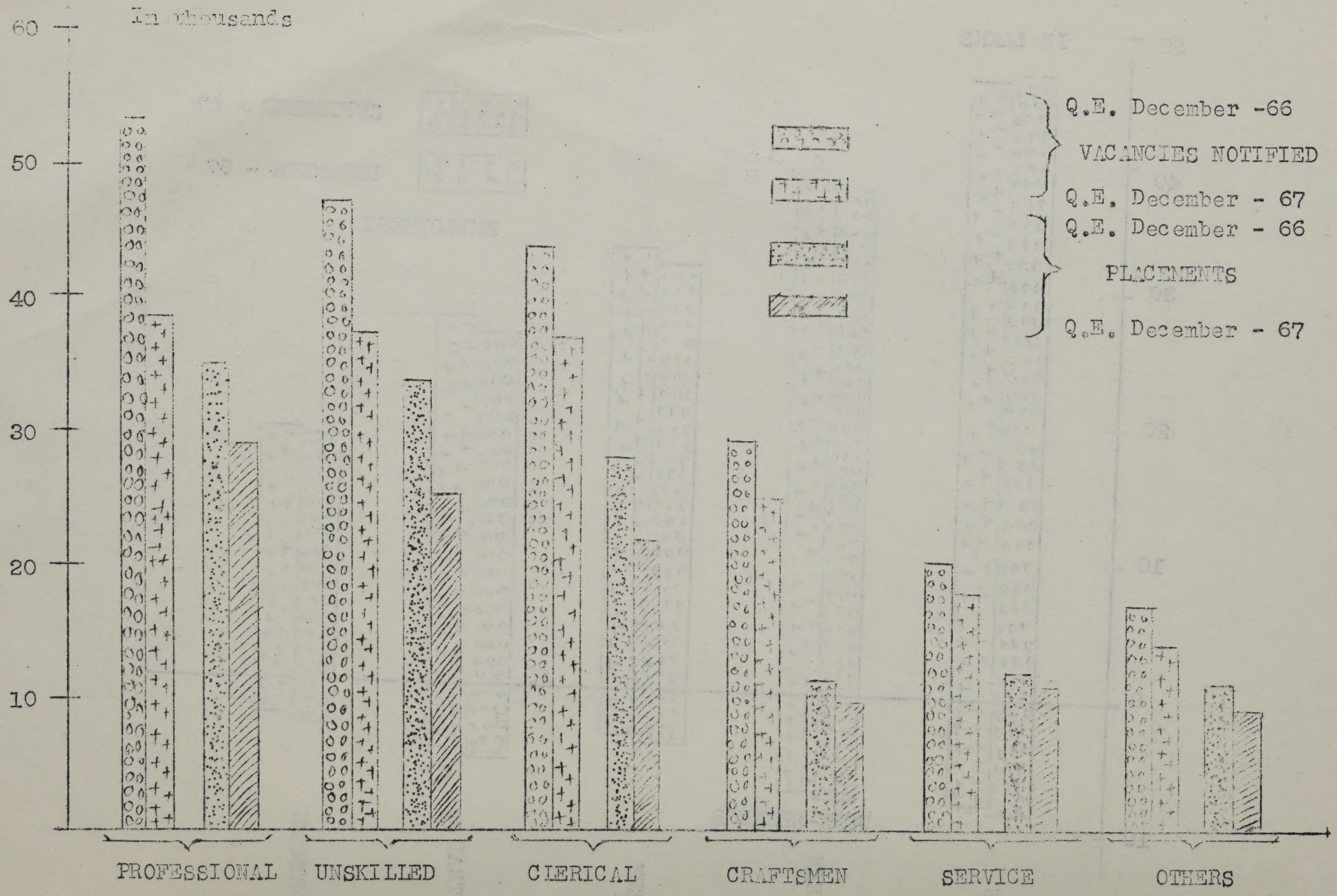
2.2 Vacancies Reported Unfilled and Cancelled: Oct-Dec., 1967.

Others

3.1 Scope and Limitations

3.2 Establishments: December, 1967.


IN LAKHS
50
40
30
20
10
0
10
SEPTEMBER - 67
DECEMBER - 67
EMPLOYMENT
WORK-SEEKERS
EASTERN
SOUTHERN
WESTERN
CENTRAL
NORTHERN


In thousands
60
50
40
30
20
10
Q.E. December -66
VACANCIES NOTIFIED
Q.E. December - 67
Q.E. December - 66
PLACEMENTS
Q.E. December - 67
PROFESSIONAL
UNSKILLED
CLERICAL
CRAFTSMEN
SERVICE
OTHERS

I. HIGH-LIGHTS

Economic Situation

1.1 December quarter marks the commencement of the busy season of the Indian economy; favourable monsoon gave rise to hopes of greater agricultural production, and a gradual recovery on the economic front.

Industrial Production (1956=100) remained more or less statis; the relevant indices being:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1966	190	194	201
1967	197	197	198

Employment & Manpower

1.2 Total Employment: increased by 1.3% slightly less than the growth rate of 1.8% attained in the corresponding quarter of 1966. Total employment increased from 16.06 million at the end of Sept. to 16.27 million at the end of December.

Public Sector: Employment growth was 0.7% as against 0.9% in Oct-Dec., 1966 - partly due to a climate of austerity.

Private Sector an increase of 2.2% in employment as against 3% in Oct-Dec., 1966; partly as a result of the economic recession.

Work-Seekers: a seasonal decrease of 3.9%; as against 4.6% decrease in the corresponding quarter of 1966.

Vacancies Notified: decreased by 7.5%, as against 8.2% in October-December, 1966.

Employment Outlook

1.3 Likely to remain subdued in the public sector except in certain sectors, such as, motor transport; generation and distribution of electric energy agricultural, health, medical and education services. In the private sector, unlikely to be bright, except in seasonal and agro-based industries.

II. EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

A. EMPLOYMENT: PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTORS

2.1 Employment: The total employment increased from 160.6 lakhs at the end of September, 1967 to 162.7 lakhs at the end of December - an increase of 1.3 per cent. The sector-wise distribution of employment is given below:

EMPLOYMENT

Sector	Current Quarter (in lakhs)	Percentage Change Over the previous quarter	Percentage Change Corresponding quarter of 1966
Public:	97.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.9
Private:	65.5	+ 2.2	+ 3.0
Total:	162.7	+ 1.3	+ 1.8

The overall rate of increase of 1.3 per cent was less than the increase noticed during the corresponding period of the previous year - due to the reduced growth rate of employment in both the sectors.

2.2 Employment in the Public Sector: The employment growth in the public sector was slightly lesser compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year - the growth rates being:

1966	....	+ 0.9
1967	....	+ 0.7

The break-up of employment by different branches is given below:

TABLE - 1

EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES

	Current Quarter (in lakhs)	Percentage Change Over previous quarter	Percentage Change Corresponding quarter of 1966
Central Govt.	26.90	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
State Govts.	37.52	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Quasi-Govt.	14.80	+ 2.0	+ 1.9
Local Bodies	18.05	+ 1.7	+ 1.9
Total:	97.26	+ 0.7	+ 0.9

The reasons for variations in employment in different branches are briefly mentioned below:

Central Government: The employment growth rate was fractional. Significant among the gains and losses in employment were: Gains-Madhya Pradesh - 1,700 (expansion in the activities of the Posts and Telegraphs Deptt.); Madras - 1,600 (recruitment of casual labour by railways); Mysore- 1,400 (recruitment by the Survey of India and by the railways); Bihar - 1,170 (recruitment for renovation of railway track, after monsoon); Rajasthan - 1,000 (mostly on account of recruitment of Khalasis by the Survey of India); Kerala - 600 (due to expansion in the activities of the Posts and Telegraph Deptt.); Punjab - 570 (partly due to recruitment for repairing railway track); Losses - Orissa - 1,370 (retrenchment of casual labour after completion of the railway line at Jharsuguda); Andhra Pradesh - 1,360 (retrenchment of casual labour by railways after completion of work); Assam - 400 (termination of the services of temporary workers in some Central Govt. establishments).

State Government: Here too, the employment growth was fractional and lesser than the growth rate in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The more important of the gains and losses were:

Gains: West Bengal - 3,600; (Partly due to commissioning of a steel melting shop, and partly due to recruitment of teachers). Punjab - 3,500 (recruitment for the Beas -Sutlej link Project); Madhya Pradesh - 2,900 (recruitment of forest guards, for Public Works Deptt. and for anti-Malaria Operations); Mysore- 2,660 (due to expansion of public services in medical & health, education and excise deptts); Bihar - 2,580 (partly due to expansion of community development services, construction and due to additional recruitment by the Bihar Electricity Board); Haryana - 1,750 (mostly on account of recruitment of teachers), Madras - 1,620 (expansion of the Madras State Transport Board's activities and recruitment of teachers); Orissa - 1,400 (partly due to recruitment of Amins for settlement work and of Excise staff for Ganja cultivation); Kerala - 800 (recruitment for Kallada Irrigation Project); and Rajasthan - 800 (recruitment of teachers).

Losses: Uttar Pradesh - 4,400 (mostly on account of seasonal retrenchment of class IV staff in Collection Deptt. reduction of staff in Community Development Blocks due to enforcement of economy measures and in the Irrigation Deptt); Maharashtra - 3,375 (seasonal retrenchment of workers engaged in the Soil Conservation Deptt.); Assam - 2,600 (seasonal retrenchment in the Silviculture deptt.).

Quasi-Govt. The employment growth was more or less of the same order as the one attained in the corresponding quarter of 1966. The gains in employment were partly seasonal and partly due to expansion in the activities of industrial and commercial establishments. Important among the former were: sugar - (in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan); and agricultural and allied activities of

Maharashtra State Farming Corporation, Significant amongst the industrial and commercial establishments where employment increased were: Punjab State Electricity Board; State Bank of India; Indian Oil Corporation; Bharat Electronics; Indian Telephone Industries and Food Corporation of India.

Local Bodies: The employment growth rate during the quarter under review was slightly less (1.7%) than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year (1.9%). The increase was almost entirely due to recruitment of teachers by local-self govt. institutions such as, Zilla Parashads, Panchayat Samitties, in different States.

2.3 Employment in the Private Sector: The overall increase in employment was of the order of 2.2 per cent as against an increase of 3.0 per cent noticed during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In terms of absolute numbers the employment increased from 64 lakhs at the end of September. to 65.5 lakhs at the end of Dec. 67. Further break-up of employment, according to larger and smaller establishments is given below:

EMPLOYMENT

	Current Quarter (in lakhs)	Percentage Change Over previous quarter	Percentage Change Corresponding quarter of 1966.
Larger Establishments*	58.4	+ 2.3	+ 2.6
Smaller Establishments**	7.1	+ 1.5	+ 7.0
Total:	65.5	+ 2.2	+ 3.0

It is interesting to note that the growth in employment in the larger as well as smaller establishments was less than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year which may partly be due to the impact of recession felt by this Sector.

---

* Employing 25 or more workers, covered by the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act.

** Employing 10 to 24 workers covered voluntarily.

B. INDUSTRY-WISE ANALYSIS

3.1 Industry-wise Analysis An analysis of the employment according to major industries/services is given below

Table 2

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

		Employment December 1967 (in lakhs)			Percentage Change	
		Total	Pub.	Pri.	Over previous quarter	Corresponding quarter of 1966
0	Plantations, forestry, etc.	11.1	2.4	8.6	- 4.3	- 3.6
1	Mining and Quarrying	6.1	1.7	4.4	- 0.4	+ 2.5
2 & 3	Manufacturing	44.3	7.3	37.0	+ 4.2	+ 4.5
4	Construction	8.9	7.4	1.6	+ 0.7	- 0.3
5	Electricity, Gas, Water etc.	3.9	3.5	0.4	+ 1.7	+ 2.9
6	Trade & Commerce	5.3	1.7	3.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.9
7	Transport & Communications	22.3	21.2	1.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
8	Services	60.9	52.0	8.9	+ 0.9	+ 1.7
	Total: *	162.7	97.3	65.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.8

From the above it will be seen than employment either decreased or its growth rate declined in almost all the industry divisions (compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year)**

---

* The sub-totals do not necessarily add up to the grand total on account of rounding-off.

** Except for a slight increase in construction and transport and communications.

Although, on the whole, the employment position improved slightly, there were gains and losses in the various industries/services. The fluctuations in the more important of these industries etc. (from the point of view of employment) are given in the following paragraphs.

3.2 Services: The employment growth rate was only half of the rate attained in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In terms of absolute numbers the net increase was of the order of about 50,000. Although employment growth was noticed in almost all the states and sectors, there were some decreases mainly on account of retrenchment of temporary staff and on account of economy measures.

Retrenchment: Assam: 1,100 temporary employees in Central Government establishments and 1,000 primary school teachers; Bihar - 800 State Government employees due to economy measures and another 500 primary school teachers before the holidays i.e. Durga Puja and Christmas. Madhya Pradesh: 400 in the Community Development Blocks; 600 in Medical and Health (Anti-Malaria operations); U.P.: 4,850 (3,450 in the Community Development Blocks and 1,400 amongst State Govt. employees). The increases were: Andhra Pradesh - 2,300 (Vishakhapatnam Port Trust, Revenue deptt., Education and in Community Development Blocks; Assam - 800 (in the Survey of India Offices); Bihar - 1,300 (600 for the Community Development Blocks and another 700 on account of expansion of educational facilities); Haryana - 1,200 (teachers); Kerala - 1,500 (almost all of them being on account of engagement of teachers for educational institutions); Maharashtra - 6,100 (2,800 due to expansion of Police Department, 2,200 for meeting the requirements of school teachers and remaining 1,100 on account of additional recruitment by Zilla Parishads and Municipalities etc.); Madras - 2,300 (of which 1500 were on account of expansion of educational facilities and another 800 for meeting the requirements of medical and health services); Mysore - 3,700 (of which 900 was on account of expansion of the Survey of India Offices, 600 on account of expansion of educational facilities and another 600 in medical and health facilities; this is apart from additional recruitment of 1100 persons in the Excise Department partly owing to relaxation of prohibition); Orissa - 500) (recruitment of Amins for settlement work and recruitment of Excise staff for cultivation of Ganja); Punjab - 1,700 (700 being in Central Government establishments, 600 in State Government establishments and 400 for expansion of educational facilities); Rajasthan - 4,300 (of which 3,400 were on account of recruitment of teachers and remaining 900 due to additional recruitment by the Survey of India); Uttar Pradesh - 12,300 (of which 7,300 were teachers, 1100 technical staff and 3,900 for Cane Development Unions); West Bengal - 1,250 (mostly due to recruitment of primary school teachers).

3.3 Manufacturing: The employment growth was 4.2 per cent - it being slightly less than the growth rate that obtained in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The over-all growth was a net result of increases mostly seasonal - which was, however, partly offset by decreases in some industries. The important amongst the latter are:

Cotton ginning - 1,400 (in Madras); cotton textiles 8,100 (of which 3,200 were in Gujarat, 2,500 in Madras and 2,400 in Maharashtra; these decreases are partly due to adverse conditions facing the industry); tobacco - 11,500 (in Andhra Pradesh, due to off-season, Cashew-nut -3,700 in Kerala due to shortage of raw material); coir - 1,300 (due to a lock-out in a number of establishments); sundry hardware - about 4,000 (mostly in wagon manufacture in West Bengal and Bihar). These and other minor decreases were made good by the increases in employment in sugar (about one lakh); cotton ginning (36,400); bricks & tiles (17,000); rice mills (6,300); oil mills (4,200); salt (2,800).

3.4 Transport & Communications: Employment growth during the quarter was slightly higher i.e. 0.4% as against 0.1% in the corresponding quarter of 1966. In absolute terms, employment increased by about 8,800 - this, however, is notional on account of the fact that the employment for the quarter ended September were revised upward subsequently.+ The more important of the gains were in Railways - 2,000 (an increase to the tune of 5,400 due to recruitment for additional work in Bihar & Madras, coupled with a decrease of about 3,800 casual labour mostly due to completion of work in A.P., Gujarat, W. Bengal); Road transport - An increase of 7,000 (partly due to expansion of Gujarat State Transport Corporation; Post & Telegraphs - 400 (in M.P. due to expansion of telegraphic, communication work); and Food Corporation of India - 400 (for storage of food in Madras). These and other minor gains were off-set by some losses particularly in water transport of 2,400 (due to lesser tonnage of goods handled) by stevedore labour in West Bengal).

Mining & Quarrying: Although overall employment showed a marginal decrease of 0.4%, there were some gains as well as losses. The more important ones are : gains stone-quarrying - 3,000 (in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan); crude petroleum and natural gas - 700 (in Gujarat); and diamond mines - 600 (in M.P.); losses: coal - 5,300 (4,200 in Orissa & West Bengal due to prolonged strike, 600 in Orissa due to transport difficulties).

+ The employment in this division at the end of Sept. 1967 was revised from 22.2 to 22.3 lakhs; the figure of 0.4%, being based on 22.2 lakhs.

C. Zonal and State-wise Analysis

4.1 A detailed analysis of Employment in the different Zones and States is given in Appendix 1.1. The following is a summary.

Table 3

Employment by Zones

Zone	Employment (Dec'67) in lakhs	Percentage Variation Over the previous quarter	Percentage Variation Corresponding Quarter of 1966.
Northern	18.57	+ 2.5	+ 3.6
Central	27.16	+ 4.1	+ 4.3
Eastern	46.61	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Western	32.52	+ 2.2	+ 2.2
Southern	37.85	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
	162.72	+ 1.3	+ 1.8

4.2 Northern Zone: The employment in different sectors and the variations@ therein, etc. were:

Sector	Employment (Dec.'67) (in lakhs)	Percentage Variation Over the previous quarter.	Percentage Variation Corresponding quarter of 1966
Public	13.83	+ 2.0	+3.6
Private	4.73	+ 3.8	+3.5

The employment situation in the different States is given in the following paragraphs.

Haryana The total employment at the end of December, 1967 was 2.24 lakhs of which 1.38 lakhs were in the public Sector and the remaining 0.87 lakhs in the private sector. Employment increases compared with the previous quarter in the different sectors were: public - 1.6%, private - 4.4%. In the public sector, the increases were in sugar (1,300) and amongst teachers (1,200). In the private sector the increases were mostly seasonal cotton ginning (1,050); sugar (800); cotton textiles (800) and cotton weaving in powerlooms (400).

@ The variations refer to the percentage increase/decrease in the quarter ended December, over the previous quarter in each of the years 1966 and 1967. This holds good in all tables shown in paras 4.1 to 4.6

Punjab Of the total employment of 4.19 lakhs in December, 1967, 3.11 lakhs were in the public sector and 1.08 lakhs in the private sector. The more important of the gains in the public sector were in: Central Government establishments (660); Construction (1000 for Beas - Sutlej link project); Sugar (500); and distribution of electric energy (400). In the private sector the gains were mostly of a seasonal character - cotton ginning (1660); sugar (1370); education (400).

Rajasthan: The total employment at the end of December, 1967 was 5.33 lakhs. Public Sector - 4.34 lakhs and private sector - 0.99 lakhs. The percentage variations in employment were:

Quarter ended December	Public	Private	Total
1966	+1.6	+ 1.9	+ 1.7
1967	+ 2.1	+ 3.9	+ 2.4

Public Sector: Employment increased largely on account of gains in: education (3,400); Sugar (900); and Survey of India offices (850). These were, however, partly offset by losses in: forest department. (3,800 - due to completion of work in Jodhpur distt.) and in construction of roads-1,000 (in Sirohi and Jalore distts.).

Private Sector: Important among the gains were in cotton ginning (1,200); sugar (500); stone-quarrying (500); and expansion of staff of an existing factory in Kotah district (500). These and other minor increases were off-set by a decrease in Khadi Textile industry - 700 (mostly in Jaiselmir district, where there was a shortage of spinners and weavers).

4.3 Central Zone: Employment at the end of December, 1967 and the variations in the public and private sectors were -

	Employment Dec.'67 (in lakhs)	Percentage Change Over the previous quarter	Corresponding quarter of 1966
Public	19.70	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Private	7.46	+15.1	+15.0

The employment situation in the different States was as follows:

Uttar Pradesh: Of the total employment of 17.61 lakhs, 12.43 lakhs were in the public sector and the remaining 5.18 lakhs in the private sector. The

percentage changes in employment were -

Quarter ended Dec.	Public	Private	Total
1966	+ 0.6	+ 18.4	+ 5.3
1967	+ 0.3	+ 19.3	+ 5.2

The employment growth rate during the quarter under review was, on the whole, the same as in the previous year.

Public Sector: The employment growth rate was half of the rate that obtained in 1966 -largely due to the State Government's economy drive. The more important of the gains and losses were:

Gains: education 5,600 (recruitment of teachers by Zilla Parishads and expansion of educational facilities); recruitment of technical staff - 1100 (in Dehradun); distribution of electricity - 570 (engagement of work-charged staff); and defence establishments - 560; Losses - Community Development Blocks - 3,450 (due to economy drive); collection deptt. - 1,400 (seasonal retrenchment); railways - 750 (retrenchment); and construction - 600 (rendered surplus consequent upon completion of work).

Private Significant amongst the seasonal gains in employment were in: sugar - 57,600; cane development unions - 3,900; brick kilns - 9,300; cotton textiles - 1,750 (restarting of a closed textile mill at Kanpur); education - 1,800; construction-1,450; rice mills - 900; and production of wine & other liquors - 850.

Madhya Pradesh: The total employment at the end of December was 9.55 lakhs - public sector - 7.27 lakhs and private sector - 2.28 lakhs. The percentage variations in employment growth were -

Quarter ended December	Public	Private	Total
1966	+ 0.5	+ 8.4	+ 2.5
1967	+ 0.9 (+0.6)**	+ 6.6	+ 2.2

Public Sector: The Employment growth rate maintained its past trend. The more important of the gains and

---

** The figures in brackets shows the real rate of growth - this has been necessitated on account of revision of figures of employment for the quarter ended September, 1967.

were: Gains: Construction - 2,350 (casual labour for construction of roads and buildings); forests - 700 (appointment of forest guards); diamond mines - 640; Posts & Telegraphs - 400 (expansion in telegraphic and communication activities); Losses: anti-malaria operation - 600 Community Development Blocks - 400 (retrenchment owing to reorganisation of the blocks).

Private: Significant among the increases and decreases in employment were: Increases - cotton - 2,150; sugar - 2,000; cotton textiles - 750; mining & quarrying - 600; decreases, construction - 1,070 (retrenchment owing to completion of work), manganese mines - 350 (retrenchment of casual labour).

4.4 Eastern Zone: The employment and the variations therein were -

	Employment Dec.'67 (in lakhs)	Percentage Variation Over the previous quarter	In the corresponding quarter of 1966.
Public	23.83	+0.3	+0.6
Private	22.79	-1.5	-0.1

The employment situation in the different States are briefly given below.

Assam The total employment at the end of December, 1967 was 7.40 lakhs, of which the public sector accounted for 2.38 lakhs; the rest 5.02 lakhs being in the private sector. The percentage variations in employment were -

Quarter ended December	Public	Private	Total
1966	- 0.6	- 6.4	-4.8
1967	- 1.6	- 7.8	-5.8

The order of employment decrease was slightly higher in 1967, compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Public Sector: The net decrease of 1.6% was a result of heavy losses, seasonal or other-wise, coupled with some increases in employment. Significant among the losses were in Silviculture - 1,700 (seasonal termination of services of unskilled labourers); Central Government administrative departments - 1,100 (termination of temporary staff); and education - 1,000 (discharge of primary school teachers). These and other losses were partly made good by gains in: Survey of India - 800; (recruitment of work-charged Khalasis); sugar - 500; railway - 450 (recruitment of security staff).

Private Sector: The decrease was largely on account of retrenchment of seasonal workers in the tea plantations - which was 31,000 during the quarter under review, as against 20,000 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Bihar: Out of a total employment of 12.09 lakhs, 7.56 lakhs were in the public sector and the rest 4.53 lakhs in the private sector. The variations in employment were -

Quarter ended December	Public	Private	Total
1966	+ 0.9	+ 6.1	+ 2.8
1967	+ 0.7	+ 6.0	+ 2.6

Public Sector: The employment growth during the quarter under review was, more or less of the same order as in the corresponding quarter of 1966. More important amongst the increases were in: railways - 4,500 (recruitment of temporary staff for renovation of railway track); electricity - 2,000 (recruitment by the Bihar Electricity Board to meet the increasing demand for power for pumping sets and tube wells); construction - 800 (for maintenance of roads in famine affected areas); sugar - 700; and community development - 600. These and other minor gains were off-set by some losses primarily due to (discharge of temporary staff engaged in construction of embankments and bunds in order to meet the situation arising out of famine 1,700); building construction -900 (retrenchment partly due to completion of building construction work and partly on account of suspension of construction activities, necessitated by financial stringency): State Government establishments - 800 (due to retrenchment of surplus staff necessitated by the enforcement of economy measures); and education - 500 (retrenchment before puja and Christmas holidays).

Private Sector: The employment growth was of the same order as in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The net growth of 6.1% was a result of gains in some sectors (mostly seasonal) which however, was off-set to some extent by losses - Significant among the gains and losses were:

Gains Sugar - 18,500 (seasonal); forests - 7,100 (seasonal recruitment by forest contractors for felling of trees, etc., after the monsoon); rice and oil mills - 1,100 (seasonal); stone-quarrying - 1,000; coal mining - 700 (seasonal recruitment on account of resumption of work in the open hearth collieries); and brick-kilns - 700.

Losses: Construction of buildings - 2,950 (completion of work in Ranchi and Santhal Parganas Districts); manufacture of wagons and coaches, etc. - 1,000 (closure of establishment, on account of strike); manufacture of gas - 500 (retrenchment of casual workers in the Bokaro project).

Orissa: The total employment at the end of December '67 was 3.89 lakhs; Public Sector - 3.12 lakhs; Private Sector - 0.76 lakhs. The variations in employment, etc. were

Quarter ended December	Public	Private	Total
1966	+ 0.8	- 0.7	+ 0.5
1967	+ 0.2	- 2.7	- 0.3

Public Sector: The employment growth during the quarter under review was fractional - which was the net result of some minor gains as well as losses. Significant amongst these are: gains - construction - 550+ State Government - 500(recruitment of Amins for settlement work and of excise staff in connection with Ganja cultivation); Hindustan Steel, Rourkela - 360 (expansion). There was one instance of decrease in iron ore - where almost 600 persons were retrenched.

Private Sector: Although the employment declined by 2.7%, in absolute terms it was about 2,000. There were, however, fluctuations in different industries, etc. Significant amongst these are: Gains paper - 2,100 (seasonal recruitment for cutting of bamboos in forests); rice mills - 460 (seasonal): Losses - iron ore - 3,200 and manganese - 2,200 (due to a strikes and subsequent closure of mines caused by non-implementation of Wage Board award).

West Bengal: Of the total employment 22.70 lakhs 10.29 lakhs were in the public sector and the rest, 12.40 lakhs in the private sector. The variations in employment, etc. were -

Quarter ended December	Public	Private	Total
1966	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
1967	+ 0.5	- 1.3	- 0.5

Public The employment growth rate was slightly higher, but not significant. Important amongst the gains and losses were: gains State Government - 1250 (appointment of teachers by District School Boards); Iron & Steel - 1,140 (recruitment due to commissioning of a steel melting shop, and opening of a new department); and water transport equipment - 720 (recruitment of casual workers due to the increase in work);

Losses: railways - 600 (retrenchment of work charged staff after completion of some construction works) and construction - 400 (completion of construction work in a thermal power station).

+ Old establishments identified, subsequently.

Private Sector: The employment declined considerably during the quarter - mainly owing to losses in many industries. Significant amongst these are: tea plantations - 14,100 (seasonal retrenchment at the end of the plucking season); water transport - 2,400 (due to lesser tonnage of goods handled by stevedore labour) manufacture of wagons & coaches - 1,460 (lay-off/ retrenchment due to insufficient demand for finished products); sundry hardware - 1,400 (partly due to the closure of the foundry section of one establishment on account of insufficient demand); and coal mines - 1,000 (due to lock-outs, strikes and temporary closures). These and other minor losses were, however, partly made good by increases in some industries, important amongst these being - rice mills, 3,000 (seasonal); jute - 1,760; enamelling, galvanising and plating - 850, (reopening of one foundry); silk - 600 (reopening of a factory).

4.5 Western Zone: The employment in different sectors and the variations, etc. therein were:

Sector	Employment (in lakhs)	Percentage Variation	
		Over the previous quarter	Corresponding quarter of 1966
Public	17.30	+ 0.7	+ 0.6
Private	15.22	+ 4.0	+ 4.0

Gujarat: Of the total employment of 9.16 lakhs, 4.60 lakhs were in the public sector and the rest 4.56 lakhs, in the private sector. The percentage variations in employment were -

Quarter ended December	Public	Private	Total
1966	+ 1.5	+ 3.9	+ 2.8
1967	+ 1.2	+ 6.8	+ 3.9

Public Sector: The employment growth rate during the quarter under review was less than that of the corresponding quarter of 1966. Significant among the gains and losses were: Gains State Road Transport 2,700 (recruitment necessitated by expansion and opening new routes); education - 700 (expansion of educational facilities); distribution of electricity-500 (for assisting farmers in cotton cultivation); State Government establishments - 400 quasi-government establishments - 400; losses - railways 900 (retrenchment of casual labour in the engineering department necessitated by the reduction in the volume of work).

(for lying new electric lines) Agriculture Deptt. 400

Private Sector:

The employment growth rate was much higher in the quarter under review, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Important amongst the gains are: construction of roads - 9,700; cotton ginning and pressing - 6,300; brick-kilns - 3,700; oil mills - 2,300;

salt production - 1,400; sugar 1,100; and stone quarrying - 900. The loss in employment was only in cotton textile industry where 3,200 workers were retrenched due to closure of some mills.+

Maharashtra: The total employment at the end of December, 1967 was 23.36 lakhs - Public Sector 12.70 lakhs; Private Sector - 10.66 lakhs. The percentage changes in employment, etc. were:

Quarter ended December	Public	Private	Total
1966	+ 0.3	+ 4.1	+ 2.1
1967	+ 0.4	+ 2.8	+ 1.5

Public Sector: The employment situation was more or less static. The more important of the gains and losses in employment during the quarter under review were: Gains State Government establishments 2,800 (recruitment in Bombay Police Force); education - 2,300 (recruitment of primary school teachers by Zilla Parishads); Agriculture - 1,400 (recruitment by the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation for introduction some new intensive schemes; and local bodies - 600 (recruitment by one municipality). These and other minor gains were off-set by loss in employment in construction 6,700 (disengagement of casual labour by the soil conservation department after completion of work).

Private Sector: The reduced employment growth reflects, partly, the impact of the economic recession. The seasonal gains in employment were off-set by losses in some manufacturing industries. The more important of the gains and losses were: Gains - cotton ginning & pressing - 19,600; sugar - 10,800; brick kilns - 2,400; oil mills-1,400; salt - 1,400 beedi - 800; electricity generation - 760; and banks - 450 (expansion). Losses: Cotton textile - 2,400 (due to closure of establishments, on account of the adverse conditions); construction - 1,700 (closure of some establishments; heavy electrical) 700 (due to economic recession); wool spinning 600 (due shortage of raw material and unfavourable business conditions).

+ In Baroda alone two textile mills employing a total 2,200 workers - it is reported - were closed.

4.6 Southern Zone :- The employment and the variations therein were:

	Employment (in lakhs)	Percentage Variation Over previous quarter	Percentage Variation in the corresponding quarter of 1966
Public	22.59	+0.7	+ 2.2
Private	15.26	+ 0.2	+ 1.2

The employment situation in the different States are briefly given below:

Andhra Pradesh: The total employment at the end of December, 1967 was 9.07 lakhs, of which the public sector accounted 6.63 lakhs and the rest 2.44 lakhs by the private sector. The percentage variation in employment were:-

Quarter ended December	Public	Private	Total
1966	- 0.1	+ 3.3	+ 0.9
1967	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.2

The growth rate in employment was lesser during this quarter compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Public Sector : The employment situation during the quarter was more or less static. Important amongst the increases were in : Sugar-1,700(seasonal), Port trust 800(expansion), State Govt. establishment-500(due to recruiment in Revenue Department) Education-500 (recruiment of teachers), Community Development-400 (expansion) These and other minor increases were partly off-set decreases in railways and coal mines in the former about 1,600 workers were discharged on completion of work, in coal mines about 500 casual workers were discharged.

Private Sector:- The employment growth during the quarter under review was much less compared to the corresponding quarter of 1966. Significant among the gains and losses in employment were gains-sugar(7,300) construction-1,100(of dams, tubewells) Cotton textiles-600 (owing to commencement of production) Oil were 450 (seasonal) rice-400(seasonal) These and other gains off-set to a large extent by a large seasonal decrease in tobacco curing- where 11,500 were retrenched after completion of the tobacco grading season.

Kerala : Of the total employment of 6.92 lakhs 2.66 lakhs were in the public sector and the rest 4.26 lakhs in the private sector. The variations in employment were:-

Quarter ended December	Public	Private	Total
1966	+ 1.0	- 2.6	- 1.4
1967	+ 0.6	- 1.1	- 0.4

Public Sector:- The employment growth was of a slightly lesser order during the quarter under review, compared the corresponding quarter of 1966. There was only one important gain and it was in education (700- due to recruitment of teachers). Like, wise there was only one instance of loss in employment i.e. in rubber -900 (seasonal due to retrenchment of casual workers)

800 (reopening of a mill); Khadi textiles-

Pirvate Sector:- The decrease in employment was of a lesser order, Significant amongst the gains and losses were gains: education - 800 (expansion of educational facilities) and brick kilns-340 (seasonal) losses cashew-3,700 (closure of factories due to shortage of raw material) tea-2,800 (seasonal retrenchment) and Coir- 1,200 (due to lockouts in some large factories).

MADRAS :- The total employment at the end of December, 1967 was 14.50 lakhs of which 8.22 lakhs were in the public sector and the rest 6.23 lakhs in the private sector. The variations in employment were:-

Quarter ended December	Public	Private	Total
1966	+ 1.8	- 1.4	+ 013
1967	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6

Public Sector :- The employment growth dueing the quarter under review was slightly less compared with the corresponding quarter of 1966- The gain in employment was mainly on account of increases in : distribution of electricity 1,200 education-1,100 (recruitment of teachers by Panchayat Samities) railways-900 medical and health-800 (expansion) and Food Corporation of India-360(fresh recruitment necessitated by the procurement drive). There was no instance of a major loss in employment.

Private Sector:- The employment situation was slightly better. The major gains and and losses in employment were Gains: sugar-2,400 (seasonal) coffee plantation 1,500 (seasonal) processing of coffee-500(seasonal) rice mills-500- and education-400:- Losses cotton textile-2,500 (closure of textile mills, due to adverse conditions of the industry) tea-300 (seasonal) construction of roads and building- 1,100 (completion of work) and leather industry -400 (slump in the industry).

MYSORE :- The total employment was 7.07 lakhs; Public Sector-4-94 lakhs: Private Sector- 2.13 lakhs. The percentage variations in employment were:-

Quarter ended December	Public	Private	Total
1966	Nil	+ 2.4	-0.1
1967	+ 1.2	+ 1.8	+ 1.4

Public Sector :- The employment growth rate during the quarter under review was higher compared to the corresponding quarter of 1966. The increase in employment was mainly due to the gains in State Govt. establishments - 1,100(due to identification of a new establishment and expansion of excise department necessitated by the revision of the prohibition policy) Survey of India-900(due to engagement of temporary staff) Education- 600 (appointment of teachers) Medical and health-500 (expansion) Electricity -500 (due to recruitment of labourers by the Mysore Electricity Board) and construction of Roads- 600-(due to recruitement in P.W.D.) There was only one instance of decrease in construction- involving about 500 persons (due to compeletion of work).

Private Sector:-The employment growth rate was slightly less compared to corresponding quarter of previous year. Important amongst the increases were in sugar-1,600 (seasonal) coffee-1,300 (seasonal) Bidi-600(seasonal) mines-450(due to fresh recruitment by some manganese mines and cotton textiel-400 (due to recruitment of spinners, piecers and weavers in the textile mills) There was one instance of decrease involving 600 workers in oil mills.

D. EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

5.1 The total number if women employees at the end of December, 1967 was 17.65 lakhs as against 17.63 lakhs at the end of September, 1967- a fractional rise of 0.1%. The break-up of women employees according to States and Sectors is given at Appendix-1.3 and a brief summary thereof is given below:-

	No. of Women employees (Dec. 1967) in lakhs	Percentage Variations	
		Over the previous quarter	Corresponding quarter of 1966
Public	7.41	+ 1.6	+ 2.6
Private(Total)	10.23	- 1.0	- 0.3
Larger estts.	9.31	- 0.5	- 1.4
Smaller estts.	0.92	- 6.9	+ 12.2
Grand Total(Pub.+Pri)	17.65	+ 0.1	+ 0.8

Public Sector:- The number of women employees at the end of December, 1967 was 7.41 lakhs as against 7.30 lakhs at the end of previous quarter an increase of about 1.6%. The break- up of women employees according to the different branches is given below:-

	No. of employees in Dec. 67 (in lakhs)	Percentage variation	
		Over previous quarter	Corresponding quarter of 1966
Central Govt.	0.73	+ 2.9	+ 0.9
State Govt.	2.90	+ 2.4	+ 2.9
Quasi- Govt.	0.67	-1.7	+ 0.8
Local Bodies	3.11	+ 1.2	+ 3.0
Total:-	7.41	+ 1.6	+ 2.6

Only in two branches viz the Central Govt. and Quasi Govt. large variations in employment are noticeable. In the Central Govt. the increase was largely due to recruitment by railways in Bihar and Madras*.

Private Sector:- Although on the whole there was a decrease in employment there were both gains and losses. The more important amongst these are: Losses tea plantation of Assam and West Bengal- 23,000 (seasonal) Gains- cotton ginning (in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh) rice mills (in Madhya Pradesh) Construction(of roads in Gujarat) forests(in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar Brick kilns (Gujarat).

* Reasons for the variations in employment in Quasi-Govt. establishments are not available.

A. WORK-SEEKERS

6.1 Work-seekers:- The number of work-seekers on the Live Register of Emplyment Exchanges at the end of December, 1967 was 27.3 lakhs as against 28.4 lakhs at the end of the previous quarter decrease of 3.9% (Appendix 2.1) During the corresponding quarter the previous year also, there was a decrease of 4.6%. This, however, seems to have no special siginificance and may be due to non-renewal of registration particularly by educated work-seekers who register in large numbers on announcement of examination result but did not need employment assist a few months later

B. VACANCIES NOTIFIED

6.2 Demand for Personal : Statistics regarding number of vacancies notified by the public and private sectors during the quarter ended December, 1967 are given below:-

Sector	No. of vacancies quarter ended (in 000's)	Percentage Change Over the previous quarter	Percentage Change Corresponding quarter of 1966
Public	126.7	-10.0	- 7.6
Private	39.0	+ 1.4	- 9.9.
Total:-	165.7	- 7.5	- 8.2

The number of vacancies particularly in the public sector continued to decrease, the rate of decrease over the previous quarters being

10.0% in October-Dec. 1967
13.2% in July-Sept. 1967 and
7.6% in October-Dec. 1966

The slow down in the tempo of development activity and urgent need for economy seem to be the main reason for this continued decline.

6.3 Occupational Analysis of Vacancies Notified

The following table gives further details of the vacancies notified, to the employment exchanges.

Table 4

Vacancies Notified: Occupational Analysis

Occupational Division	No. of vacancies (in 000's)	Percentage Change Over the Previous quarter	Percentage Change Corresponding quarter of 1966
Professional, Technical and Related workers (Div.0)	13.9	- 4.3	- 9.9
Teachers	22.1	- 41.9	- 25.1
Administrative Executive & Related workers (Div.1)	2.2	- 14.0	+ 3.8
Craftsmen & Production Process workers(Div. 7&8)	24.3	+ 2.9	-
Clerical, sales and Related workers(Divs. 2&3)	36.5	+ 15.7	- 4.0
Service workers (Div. 9)	17.1	+ 3.0	- 3.1
Labourers with work experience not elsewhere qualified(code no's. 86 & 89)	36.6	- 6.9	- 8.8
Others (agricultural & dairing; miners be quarrymen; transport & occupation workers-Div. 4,5&6)	13.1	- 0.3	+ 8.7
Total:-	165.7	- 7.5	- 8.2

From the above it will be observed that:-

(i) the over-all demand continued to decrease,

(ii) the decrease was comparitively greater amongst teachers, and administrative, executive and related workers, The decrease in demand for teachers is likely to be due to the fact that bulk recruitment in made only after the summer vacation, and

(iii) the demand for craftsmen and production process workers picked up

6.4 Vacancies for Graduates and Diploma-holders

The total number of vacancies ++ open to persons with University Education degree and diploma holders during the quarter under review was 13,003 - as against 13,200 in the previous quarter. An analysis of these job opportunities by different disciplines is given below:

Table 5

Vacancies for Degree and Diploma holders

	No. of Vacancies	Percentage Change over July-Sept'67	A year Ago
Engineering	2,617	- 13.7	+ 78.2
Technology	210	- 31.0	- 30.6
Agriculture	570	- 28.4	**
Medicine	2,223	+ 57.9	+ 102.5
Natural Sciences	1,622	+ 17.1	- 5.3
Social Sciences (excluding teachers)	1,290	- 11.0	+ 12.8
Teachers	1,957	- 41.1	+ 6.3
Others	2,514	+ 66.5	+ 18.4
TOTAL:	13,003	- 1.5	+ 50.7

From the above, it would seem that, compared to the previous quarter, the employment opportunities:

(i) decreased in engineering, technology, agriculture, social sciences and teaching; and

(ii) increased only in medicine and natural sciences.

These short-term changes may not be of much significance even though they do provide an evidence of slackness of demand for certain categories of personnel.

++ Based on data collected for the "Bulletin on Job-opportunities in India released by the D.G.E.&.T.

** Percentage not given, as the variation is unduly large based as it is on a small no. of vacancies.

7.1 Placement made: The total number of placements made by the Employment Exchanges during October-December'67 was 1.03 lakhs as against 1.11 lakhs in July-Sept' 67 and 1.28 lakhs in Oct.-Dec'66. This falling trend confirms that the employment market had not shown any signs of recovery even till the end of 1967. The occupational break-up of placements made is given in the following table:

Table - 6

Placements October - December, 1967.

Occupational Division	Number (in 000's)	Percentage Changes Over the previous quarter	Percentage Changes Correspondin quarter of 1966
1	2	3	4
Professional, Technical & Related Workers - Excluding Teachers (Div. 0)	7.2	- 6.1	- 9.1
Teachers	20.3	-24.3	-19.5
Administrative, Executive & Related Workers (Div.1)	1.3	+ 0.6	-13.6
Craftsmen & Production Process Workers (Div. 7 & 8)	9.2	- 9.0	- 5.1
Clerical, Sales & Related Workers (Div.2 & 3)	21.1	+13.3	+ 2.2
Service Workers (Div.9)	10.6	+ 1.0	- 4.6
Others (Divns. 4, 5 & 6)	8.5	+ 4.9	+25.9
Unskilled	24.6	-11.2	+ 5.2
TOTAL:	102.8	- 7.2	- 1.6

D. MANPOWER IMBALANCES

8.1 Despite a large number of work-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges quite a few vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges had to be cancelled during the quarter under review because of non-availability of suitable applicants. Simultaneously quarterly Employment Returns collected from establishments both in the public and private sectors, under the Employment Market Information Programme, revealed that a number of vacancies had remained unfilled with them at the end of the quarter because of non-availabili ty of suitable applicants. Based on the data obtained from these tw sources during the quarter October - December, 1967 an analysis of th hard-to-fill demands (manpower shortages) has been made.

8.2 Occupational and Sector-wise Shortages:

According to employment returns obtained from establishments in the public and private sectors as many as 11,263 vacancies were reported as remaining unfilled with them at the end of the quarter under review as against 11,332 at the end of the earlier quarter and 14,117 at the end of the corresponding quarter in the previous year. Table 9, that follows, gives a distribution of the unfilled vacancie by broad occupational divisions separately in public and private sectors. The table also reveals the changes in the pattern and intensity of shortages during the last quarter of the years 1966 &1967

TABLE NO. 9.

Occupational distribution of Vacancies reported unfilled during the quarter ended December, 1967.

Occupational Division		Public	Private	Total	Corresponding Quarter of 1966.
0	Professional & Technical Workers (excluding Teacher) (Div. 0)	2,798 (35.5)	325 (9.6)	3,123 (27.7)	3,963 (28.1)
050-059	Teachers (Div. 050-059).	1,824 (23.2)	605 (17.9)	2,429 (21.6)	3,101 (21.9)
1	Administrative and Executive Workers (Div.1).	413 (5.2)	7 (0.2)	420 (3.7)	748 (5.3)
2+3	Clerical & Sales Worker (Div. 2+3).	728 (9.3)	176 (5.2)	904 (8.0)	1,136 (8.1)
7+8	Craftsmen & Production, Process Workers (Div. 7+8).	1,067 (13.5)	2,166 (64.0)	3,233 (28.8)	3,219 (22.8)
9	Service Workers (Div.9).	430 (5.4)	57 (1.7)	487 (4.3)	784 (5.5)
4+5+6	Others (including, Farmers, Fishermen (Div. 4 + 5 + 6).	619 (7.9)	48 (1.4)	667 (5.9)	1,166 (8.3)
	Total:-	7,879 (100.0)	3,384 (100.0)	11,263 (100.0)	14,117 (100.0)

(Figures in brackets represent percentages to Total)

8.3 From the figures in Table No.9 it would be observed that:-

i) the number of unfilled vacancies were less at the end of the quarter ended December, 1967, compared to the corresponding quarter of 1966-- except in respect of those for craftsmen and production process workers.

ii) Nearly half of all the vacancies related to Prof. and Technical categories which indicates the continuing shortage (bulk of them nearly 22% belonging to teachers alone); and

iii) More than one fourth of the unfilled vacancies related to craftsmen and production process workers.

.../

8.4 Geographical Distribution of shortages:

Apart from occupational distribution of shortages, it may be important from the remedial point of view, to examine the geographical distribution of Manpower Shortages. The following Table gives a Zonal distribution of unfilled vacancies by broad occupational divisions. A more detailed distribution of such vacancies by selected occupations in different zones has been given at Appendix - 2.2.

TABLE NO. 10.

Zonal distribution of unfilled Vacancies during the Quarter ended December, 1967.

Div.		Northern	Central	Eastern	Western	Southern	Total
0	Professional & Technical Workers (Excluding Teacher).	651 (20.7)	599 (27.7)	578 (33.4)	636 (27.0)	659 (35.2)	3,123 (27.7)
050-059	Teachers	694 (22.0)	717 (33.3)	350 (20.3)	247 (10.5)	421 (22.5)	2,429 (21.6)
1	Administrative and Executive Workers.	39 (1.2)	111 (5.1)	144 (8.3)	64 (2.7)	62 (3.3)	420 (3.7)
2+3	Clerical & Sales Workers.	233 (7.4)	141 (6.5)	160 (9.3)	208 (8.9)	162 (8.6)	904 (8.0)
7+8	Craftsmen and Production, Process Workers.	1,388 (44.0)	367 (17.0)	280 (16.7)	978 (41.5)	216 (11.5)	3,233 (28.8)
9	Service Workers	45 (1.4)	110 (5.1)	54 (3.1)	85 (3.6)	193 (10.3)	4 487 (4.3)
4+5+6	Others	104 (3.3)	114 (5.3)	154 (8.9)	136 (5.8)	159 (8.6)	667 (5.9)
	TOTAL:	3,149 (100.0)	2,159 (100.0)	1,720 (100.0)	2,354 (100.0)	1,872 (100.0)	11,263 (100.0)

It would be observed from the foregoing table that shortages for Professional & Technical workers (excluding teachers) were comparatively less acute in Northern Zone and that for teachers, in Western Zone. As against this craftsmen & production process workers were reported to be more scare in both the Northern and Western Zones.

9.5 Appendix 2.2 reveals that while teachers were in greater demand in Northern and Central Zones supply of Craftsmen (engineering) continued to be tight in Western Zone. Shortages for medical and para medical personnel were more pronounced in Northern Zone.

.../

8.6 So far as the States were concerned teachers were reported to be in shorter supply in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore as compared to other States in Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. Craftsmen and production process workers were more scarce in Maharashtra and Gujarat unfilled demands for medical and para medical personnel were reported in larger number from establishments in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra and Mysore.

Acute and Persistent Shortages:

8.7 A correct appraisal of Manpower shortages, is not possible as adequate information regarding all factors affecting demand and supply of workers is not available. However, the shortages in occupations in respect of which the report of employers is confirmed by the experience at Employment Exchanges, can be said to be relatively acute. Figures in column 9 of the Statement at Appendix 2.2 indicate the number of vacancies which were cancelled by Employment Exchange for lack of suitable applicants on their live register in certain occupations such as Fitter, piecer, weaver (power loom) stenographer, nurse, pharmacist, teachers, etc. in which employers had also reported shortages. Despite the limitations of the data shortages in these occupations could be said to be relatively acute. In some of these occupations such as fitter, stenographer and teacher shortages have been persisting through the quarters.

....

IV. EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

9.1 General: The over-all economic situation during September-December 1967 continued to be one of anxiety. Although the bumper harvest generated a sense of optimism; its impact on the employment market is not yet visible. In a bid to revive the economy a number of steps such as, reduction in bank rate, increased cash assistance to exports and a liberalised licensing policy were taken. The fiscal and economic policies continued to be under examination. Simultaneously the Central and State Govts. have also been continuing their efforts to cut down administrative expenditure. These and other measures would have an impact on the employment situation only in the long run. Meanwhile, the traditional industries such as, jute; cotton and coal mining etc. which provide large scale employment continue to face a number of difficulties. It is therefore, likely that:

i) in the public sector, as a whole, the employment situation, will continue to remain subdued - except in certain sectors, such as motor transport, generation and distribution of electricity, petro-chemicals, new undertakings of a commercial nature; agricultural and medical and health services. In these and certain other industries/services employment may continue to grow.

ii) in the private sector, the out-look in immediate future may not be bright - except in seasonal and agro-based industries.

....

APPENDIX 1.1

EMPLOYMENT: DECEMBER, 1967

Zone/State	EMPLOYMENT (in lakhs)			Over the previous Quarter			Percentage Change A yc ago
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Zone:	13.83	4.73	18.57	+ 2.0	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 3.6
Haryana	1.38	0.87	2.24	+ 1.6	+ 4.4	+ 2.7	*
Punjab	3.10	1.08	4.19	+ 2.8	+ 3.2	+ 2.9	*
Rajasthan	4.34	0.99	5.34	+ 2.1	+ 3.9	+ 2.4	+ 1.7
Chandigarh	0.21	0.07	0.28	+ 6.0	+ 5.2	+ 5.8	*
Delhi	3.70	1.59	5.29	+ 1.0	+ 3.4	+ 1.7	+ 1.9
Himachal Pradesh*	1.10	0.14	1.24	+ 3.3	+ 7.9	+ 3.8	*
Central Zone:	19.70	7.46	27.16	+ 0.4	+15.1	+ 4.1	+ 4.3
Uttar Pradesh	12.43	5.18	17.61	+ 0.3	+19.3	+ 5.2	+ 5.3
Madhya Pradesh	7.27	2.28	9.55	+ 0.9	+ 6.6	+ 2.2	+ 2.5
Eastern Zone:	23.83	22.79	46.61	+ 0.3	- 1.5	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Assam	2.38	5.02	7.40	- 1.6	- 7.8	- 5.8	- 4.8
Bihar	7.56	4.53	12.09	+ 0.7	+ 6.0	+ 2.6	+ 2.8
Orissa	3.12	0.76	3.89	+ 0.2	- 2.7	- 0.3	+ 0.5
West Bengal	10.29	12.40	22.70	+ 0.5	- 1.3	- 0.5	+ 0.4
Manipur	0.20	0.01	0.21	- 4.6	- 4.4	- 4.6	
Tripura	0.27	0.10	0.34	+ 1.6	- 3.8	+ 0.5	- 1.2
Western Zone:	17.30	15.22	32.52	+ 0.7	+ 4.0	+ 2.2	+ 2.2
Gujarat	4.60	4.56	9.16	+ 1.2	+ 6.8	+ 3.9	+ 2.8
Maharashtra	12.70	10.66	23.36	+ 0.4	+ 2.8	+ 1.5	+ 2.1
Southern Zone:	22.59	15.26	37.85	+ 0.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Andhra Pradesh	6.63	2.44	9.07	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Kerala	2.66	4.26	6.92	+ 0.6	- 1.1	- 0.4	- 1.4
Madras	8.22	6.28	14.50	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.3
Mysore	4.94	2.13	7.07	+ 1.2	+ 1.8	+ 1.4	- 0.1
Pondicherry	0.13	0.16	0.29	+ 2.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	- 1.0
Total	97.26	65.45	162.72	+ 0.7	+ 2.2	+ 1.3	+ 1.8

*Due to reorganisation of the States the data are not comparable.

APPENDIX-1.2

Employment in Selected Industries: December, 1967

..... in 000s ....

Industry Code No.	Description of Industry	Previous quarter (Sep.1967)	Current quarter (Dec.1967)	Percentage change
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture, forestry		1154.4	1105.0	-4.3
000	Field Produce	89.1	87.3	- 2.1
010	Tea Plantations	840.1	790.1	- 6.9
011	Coffee Plantations	21.4	30.4	+42.0
012	Rubber Plantations	23.3	22.4	- 3.8
013-015	Other Plantations	4.1	5.6	+37.5
020	Conservation of forest	117.3	112.1	- 4.5
021	Felling and cutting of trees and transportations of logs.	4.3	13.5	+217.2
022	Preparation of timber	2.1	1.4	-33.8
025	Gums, resins, lac, etc.	4.0	2.7	-31.9
(023,024 (026	Forest Products other	2.7	2.8	+ 1.3
030	Fishing in sea	2.7	2.6	- 2.7
031	Fishing in inland water	5.5	5.7	+ 4.1
040	Production and rearing of livestock	22.4	21.5	- 4.0
045	Rearing of silkworms a productions of cocons and raw silk	2.8	2.7	- 1.7
041-044 047-048	Livestock and hunting, other	3.7	4.2	+14.7
Mining and Quarrying		609.9	607.7	- 0.4
100	Coal	426.7	427.5	+ 0.2
101	Iron Ore	23.2	22.7	- 2.3
102	Gold and silver Ore	13.4	13.5	+ 0.3
103	Manganese	33.2	30.7	- 7.5
104	Mica	8.4	9.0	+ 7.8
105	Other non-ferrous	10.6	9.7	- 8.5
106	Crude petroleum and natural gas.	27.6	27.0	- 2.2
107	Stone quarrying	47.9	52.1	+ 8.8
108-109	Mining and quarry other	19.0	15.5	-18.3
Manufacturing		4251.3	4429.7	+ 4.2
200	Rice, Atta Flour etc.	128.2	135.0	+ 5.3
201	Sugar	76.7	189.3	+137.6
202	Indigenous, Sugar	2.0	4.9	+144.1
203	Fruit products	2.7	3.5	+28.7
204	Slaughtering, preservation and canning of meat and fish	1.9	2.0	+ 8.1
205	Bread, Biscout, Cake etc.	16.3	16.7	+ 2.1
206	Butter, Ghee, Cheese, etc.	18.7	19.6	+ 4.6
207	Edible fats and oils	28.4	33.6	+18.3
208	Hydrogenated oil(Vanaspati)	15.6	15.5	- 0.8
209	Food products, Others	15.0	15.0	+ 0.2

....2/-

1	2	3	4	5
210	Distilled spirits, Wine, liquor, etc.	9.2	10.0	+ 8.7
212	Toddy, liquor from palm juice	15.3	15.7	+ 2.5
214	Aerated and mineral water	5.8	5.5	- 5.1
215	Ice	1.9	1.7	-10.6
216	Ice Cream	0.9	0.8	- 4.9
217	Processing of tea	18.9	18.7	- 1.3
218	Processing of Coffee	5.7	5.9	+ 3.8
211-213	Liquors, Beverages	0.8	1.1	+33.5
219	Other			
220	Bidi	92.7	92.9	+ 0.2
221	Cigars & Cheroots	2.3	2.2	- 2.4
222	Cigarette and cigaretta Tobacco	33.8	21.8	-35.3
224	Snuff	0.9	1.1	+15.5
225	Jerda & Chowing Tobacco	2.9	3.1	+ 5.6
223,226	Tobacco Products, other	1.8	1.8	- 0.3
230	Cotton ginning and balling	26.7	61.3	+130.0
231	Cotton spinning (Other than in Mills)	3.0	2.4	-20.4
232	Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Mills	887.8	879.6	- 0.9
233	Cotton Dyeing, bleaching	14.6	14.8	+ 1.5
234	Cotton Weaving in power loom	24.2	24.7	+ 2.2
235	Cotton Weaving in Handlooms	34.3	33.2	- 3.1
236	Khadi Textiles in Handlooms	18.6	19.7	+ 5.8
237	Printing of Cotton Textiles	5.0	5.2	+ 4.8
238,239	Cotton, Cordage, net rope, etc.	6.0	6.0	- 0.2
240	Jute pressing and baling	1.7	1.8	+10.9
241	Jute Spinning and Weaving	261.8	265.0	+ 1.2
243-244	Jute Textiles, etc. Others	3.8	3.9	+ 4.5
251	Wood cleaning and processing	1.9	1.9	- 1.0
252	Wood spinning and weaving	26.4	25.2	- 4.5
(250,254	Wood baling, Weaving			
(253	Powerlooms and Embroidery	0.8	0.8	- 0.3
255	Wool Weaving in Handloom	1.3	2.0	+53.3
260	Spinning and Weaving of silk in mills	50.8	51.6	+ 1.6
261	Silk Dyeing & bleaching	2.3	2.5	+ 8.2
262	Spinning of Silk(other than in mills)	1.2	1.2	+ 0.3
263	Weaving of silk in power looms	11.7	12.2	+ 4.2
264	Weaving of silk in handlooms	1.0	1.0	- 1.6
265	Printing of silk Textile	1.2	1.4	+18.7
266	Silk Cordege, rope twine	5.9	5.8	- 0.1
270	Carpets	5.9	4.7	-19.2
271	Hosiery	16.5	16.2	- 1.7
272	Embroidery, Crepe laces	2.5	3.2	+23.2
273	Textile Garments	17.3	16.7	- 3.8
274	Textile goods	0.4	0.4	- 8.6
275	Waterproof textile products	0.6	0.9	+60.4
276	Upholstery, padding, wadding	1.7	1.6	- 3.1
277	Coir and Coir Products	19.2	18.0	- 6.3

.....3/-

1	2	3	4	5
278	Umbrellas	0.8	0.8	- 0.3
279	Textile products,other	18.1	18.0	- 0.4
280	Sawing and Planning of wood	15.1	15.3	+ 1.6
281	Wooden furniture & fixture	9.2	8.7	- 5.8
282	Structural Wooden goods	0.8	0.7	-10.0
283	Wooden industrial goods	5.4	5.4	+
284	Utensils,Toys(Wooden)	0.5	0.5	= 4.2
285	Veneer and Plywood	12.9	12.7	- 1.7
286	Plywood products	3.2	3.3	+ 5.6
287	Boxes, Packing cases (Other than of plywood)	1.9	1.8	- 4.3
288	Bamboo, Cane, Cork material	1.0	0.8	-15.6
289	Wooden Products,other	2.8	2.4	-13.9
290	Pulp & Paper, in mill	60.5	63.4	+ 4.7
291	Pulp & paper, handmade	1.2	1.2	+ 3.7
292	Paper bags, boxes, etc.	6.0	6.5	+ 7.5
300	Printing and publishing News-paper	32.4	32.6	+ 0.7
301	Printing & Publishing Books	29.0	29.0	- 0.9
302	Printing,Lithography,etc. other	77.7	78.2	+ 0.6
303	Binding, Stitching etc.	2.1	2.0	-10.7
310	Tanning & Finishing of leather	13.8	13.4	- 2.6
311	Shoes and footwear	20.1	19.8	- 1.1
312-315	Leather products other	12.6	12.2	- 3.2
320	Tyres and Tubes	13.4	18.4	+36.7
321	Rubber footwear	6.3	6.4	+ 1.1
322	Rubber goods for industrial purpose	11.7	12.0	+ 2.5
323	Rubber products including raincoats	13.4	13.7	+ 2.6
324	Petroleum, Kerosene & Other products	12.0	12.0	+ 0.6
325	Coaltar and Coke	2.3	2.1	- 5.8
326	Coal & Coaltar products	4.6	4.6	- 0.3
330	Basic Chemicals	32.8	33.1	+ 0.9
331	Dyes, Paints, etc.	22.1	23.8	+ 7.8
332	Fertilizers	33.7	34.8	+ 3.2
333	Ammunitions	22.9	22.8	- 0.4
334	Matches	21.0	20.5	- 2.1
335	Medicines,cosmetics etc.	73.0	74.0	+ 1.4
336	Soap	11.5	11.8	+ 2.7
337	Turpantine,Plastics,etc.	21.6	23.0	+ 6.3
338	Salt	4.7	7.8	+67.0
339	Other chemicals & chemical products	38.0	39.0	+ 2.6
340	Bricks and tiles	56.7	75.5	+33.0

.....4/-

1	2	3	4	5
341	Cement and cement products	59.4	59.6	+ 0.3
342	Lime	3.8	4.3	+14.6
343	Structural stone goods	3.2	3.1	- 4.6
344-345	Stone wares, images, etc.	1.4	1.9	+32.0
346	Plaster of Paris	0.4	0.3	-15.4
347	Asbestos products	6.2	6.6	+ 6.4
348	Mica Products	7.5	7.5	+ 1.0
350	Earthonware pottery	1.4	1.4	- 0.9
351	Chinaware and crockery	13.5	13.7	+ 1.1
352	Porcelain and its products	5.9	5.4	- 8.6
353	Glass bangles	3.5	3.7	+ 4.9
354	Glass apparatus	3.1	2.5	-16.8
355-356	Earthen images & Toys	0.1	0.1	-12.7
357	Glass and glass products except optical and photographic lens	38.4	40.1	+ 4.2
359	Non-metallic mineral products	7.4	7.6	+ 2.6
360	Iron and Steel	230.8	232.9	+ 0.9
361	Smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals	14.8	14.9	0.4
362	Armaments	33.9	37.1	+ 9.3
363	Structural Steel products	38.2	37.8	- 1.2
364	Iron and Steel furniture	22.7	22.5	- 0.8
365	Brass and boll metal products	16.6.	16.8	+ 1.1
366	Aluminium products	24.4	24.2	- 0.8
367	Metal products, others	36.4	34.2	- 5.9
368	Electroplating polishing etc.	10.0	10.9	+ 9.6
369	Sundry hardwares	178.6	176.9	- 1.0
370	Assembling of machines(other than electrical)	79.0	79.2	+ 0.2
371	Assembling of prime movers and boilers etc.	36.1	37.6	+ 4.3
372	Machine tools	49.7	49.4	- 0.6
373	Textile machinery & accessories	32.9	32.7	- 0.8
374	Heavy electrical machinery	65.5	64.6	- 1.4
375	Electric lamps and fans	21.6	21.4	- 1.0
376	Insulated wires and cables	19.5	19.9	+ 2.0
377	All kinds of battery	11.0	11.2	+ 2.0
378	Electronic equipment	43.5	45.4	+ 4.4
379	Electric machinery and apparatus	44.1	43.4	- 1.5
380	Locomotives	1.1	1.0	- 1.0
381	Rail, Road Equipment	26.8	24.8	- 7.6
382	Motor vehicle Engine	54.2	54.1	- 0.2
383	Motor vehicle Engine parts	46.1	45.9	- 0.5
384	Repairing & servicing of motor vehicles	93.3	93.6	+ 0.3
385	Bicycles & Tricycles	26.6	26.3	- 1.2
386	Water transport equipment	65.7	65.1	- 0.9
387	Air Transport equipment	29.2	31.9	+ 9.3
388	Repairing of bicycles & tricycles	0.1	0.1	

.....

1	2	3	4	5
389	Other transport equipment	0.4	0.3	- 16.2
390	Optical instruments	7.3	2.8	- 62.1
391	Scientific equipment	14.2	14.2	- 0.1
392	Repairing of watches	3.3	3.0	- 3.5
393	Jewellery, Silverware	3.1	3.2	- 2.2
394	Musical instruments	3.1	0.4	- 86.0
395	Stationery articles pen, pencil, etc.	6.0	8.5	+ 43.4
396	Sports goods	1.2	1.2	- 3.9
399	Repair work of other good (Misc.)	19.3	16.4	- 14.9
Construction		886.7	892.8	+ 0.7
400	Buildings	433.0	441.3	+ 1.9
401	Roads, railways, bridge tunnels	126.2	131.3	+ 4.1
402	Telegraphs and telephone lines	23.0	21.9	- 4.6
403	Water ways & water reservoirs	304.6	298.3	- 2.1
Electrieity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services		384.5	391.0	+ 1.7
500	Generation of electric energy	111.4	112.2	+ 0.7
501	Distribution of electric energy	193.0	199.0	+ 3.1
502	Manufacture of gas	12.1	11.6	- 3.9
510	Water supply	23.5	23.9	+ 1.6
511	Garbage disposal	44.6	44.4	- 0.4
Trade & Commerce		518.4	525.0	+ 1.3
60-63	Wholesale Trade	98.2	100.0	+ 1.8
64-68	Retail Trade	82.0	81.5	- 0.5
690	Importing & Exporting	15.2	15.0	- 1.5
692	Stocks & Shares	1.6	1.6	+ 2.0
693	Providents and Insurance	75.8	76.7	+ 1.1
695	Banking	229.0	233.1	+ 1.8
696	Auctioneering	1.2	1.2	- 1.3
691-694	Real Estate, Money landing			
697,699	Motion Pictures distribution and other.	15.5	16.0	+ 2.8
Transport & Storage & Communications		2222.8	2231.3	+ 0.4

1	2	3	4	5
	Transport			
700	By Railways	1415.6	1417.5	- 0.1
701	By Tramways & Bus	252.7	259.9	+ 2.8
702	By motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	12.1	12.5	+ 3.3
706	By Boat	21.8	21.6	- 0.6
707	By ship	45.3	43.2	- 4.7
708	By Air	26.7	25.5	- 4.4
705&709	Transport, other	0.1	0.1	-
710	Services incidental to transport.	29.3	29.2	- 0.4
	Operation of Storage			
720	Warehouses	7.9	8.7	+ 9.5
721	Cold Storage	3.7	3.1	-15.4
722	Others	58.1	58.2	-
	Communications			
730	Posts & Telegraph	286.3	289.2	+ 1.0
731	Telephone	44.2	44.8	+ 1.2
732	Information & Broadcasting	18.9	17.8	- 5.5
Services:		6032.6	6088.9	+ 0.9
800-803 & 804	Adm. Services, etc. in Central Government	364.6	364.2	- 0.1
805	Adm. Services, etc. in quasi Govt. and local Bodies	980.0	995.4	- 1.6
803-809	Adm. Services, etc. in State Govt.	1519.2	1525.5	+ 0.4
810	Education (Tech.)	186.0	188.0	+ 1.1
811	Education (Non-Tech.)	1736.0	1759.3	+ 1.4
812	Scientific & Research	137.2	140.2	+ 2.2
820	Medical & Health	497.2	501.6	+ 0.9
821	Veterinary	33.0	32.9	- 0.4
83	Welfare	26.0	26.0	+ -
84	Legal	5.7	5.7	+ 0.3
85	Business	24.0	24.1	+ 0.1
86	Community	351.2	352.5	+ 0.4
87	Recreation	53.5	53.6	+ 0.3
88	Personal	116.2	116.6	+ 0.4
89	Other	3.4	3.4	+ 0.1
	GRAND TOTAL:	16060.6	16271.6	+ 1.3

APPENDIX 1.3

WOMEN EMPLOYEES: December, 1967

Zone/State	(No. in 000's) Public	Private	Total	Percentage Change from Previous quarter	A year ago
Northern Zone:	106.42	39.68	146.10	+ 2.7	+11.1
Haryana	11.56	4.24	15.80	+ 4.7	*
Punjab	27.81	7.13	34.95	+ 1.7	*
Rajasthan	22.58	13.04	35.62	+ 0.7	+ 0.8
Chandigarh	1.50	0.78	2.27	+13.7	*
Delhi	34.59	13.17	47.76	+ 4.1	+ 4.6
Himachal Pradesh	8.39	1.32	9.71	+ 2.3	*
Jammu & Kashmir	--	--	--		
Central Zone:	125.17	55.27	180.44	+ 5.0	+ 6.3
Uttar Pradesh	69.71	23.56	93.27	+ 2.8	+ 3.7
Madhya Pradesh	55.47	25.71	81.17	+12.3	+ 9.6
Eastern Zone:	115.71	403.73	521.69	- 4.3	- 3.8
Assam	12.08	216.48	228.56	- 9.3	- 7.5
Bihar	39.35	34.85	76.44	+10.9	+ 4.5
Orissa	13.89	13.87	27.75	- 4.2	- 3.1
West Bengal	45.78	136.25	182.03	- 3.2	- 2.3
Manipur	1.95	0.02	1.97	+ 0.6	+ 1.5
Tripura	2.68	2.27	4.95	- 2.3	- 2.0
Western Zone:	161.12	138.24	299.36	+ 9.2	+ 8.2
Gujarat	48.04	36.33	84.37	+15.4	+12.1
Maharashtra	113.08	101.91	214.98	+ 7.0	+ 6.8
Southern Zone:	233.00	386.57	619.56	- 1.7	+ 0.6
Andhra Pradesh	51.14	45.07	96.21	- 8.1	- 0.8
Kerala	47.39	180.99	228.38	- 1.7	- 3.2
Madras	87.86	116.72	204.59	+ 0.8	- 1.3
Mysore	44.77	41.78	86.55	- 0.2	+15.3
Pondicherry	1.83	2.00	3.84	+ 1.7	- 0.8
TOTAL	741.42	1023.49	1764.91	+ 0.1	+ 0.8

* Due to re-organisation of States the data are not comparable.

APPENDIX 2.1

EMPLOYMENT & WORK-SEEKERS

December,1967

Zone/State	Employment (in lakhs)	Work-Seekers (in lakhs)	Percentage Change over previous quarter. Employment	Work-Seekers
Northern Zone:	18.57	2.80	+ 2.5	- 5.8
Haryana	2.24	0.39	+ 2.7	-14.1
Punjab	4.19	0.58	+ 2.9	-11.1
Rajasthan	6.34	0.73	+ 2.4	+ 1.4
Chandigarh	0.28	0.11	+ 5.8	+ 2.2
Delhi	5.29	0.75	+ 1.7	- 4.5
Himachal Pradesh	1.24	0.24	+ 3.8	- 7.6
Central Zone:	27.16	4.72	+ 4.1	-10.7
Uttar Pradesh	17.61	2.91	+ 5.2	-13.6
Madhya Pradesh	9.55	1.80	+ 2.2	- 5.5
Eastern Zone:	46.61	8.42	+ 0.6	- 2.2
Assam	7.40	0.48	- 5.8	- 6.1
Bihar	12.09	2.40	+ 2.6	- 1.7
Orissa	3.89	0.94	- 0.3	+ 1.5
West Bengal	22.70	4.36	- 0.5	- 2.6
Manipur	0.21	0.07	- 4.6	-17.9
Tripura	0.34	0.16	+ 0.5	+ 4.0
Western Zone:	32.52	3.86	+ 2.2	- 4.0
Gujarat	9.16	0.99	+ 2.9	- 4.0
Maharashtra	23.36	2.87	+ 1.5	- 0.2
Southern Zone:	37.85	7.49	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Andhra Pradesh	9.07	1.55	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Kerala	6.92	1.80	- 0.4	- 0.3
Madras	14.50	2.33	+ 0.6	- 4.4
Mysore	7.07	1.75	+ 1.4	+ 5.6
Pondicherry	0.29	0.07	+ 1.1	- 4.8
TOTAL	162.72	27.29*	+ 1.3	- 3.9

* Excluding 11,030 Work-Seekers in Jammu & Kashmir & Goa.

APPENDIX 2.2

NUMBER OF VACANCIES REPORTED UNFILLED BY EMPLOYERS AND CANCELLED BY EXCHANGES DURING THE QUARTER ENDED OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1947 DUE TO MANPOWER SHORTAGES

*****

N.C.O. Code	Occupation	Number of vacancies reported unfilled at the end of the quarter						Number of vacancies cancelled by Employment Exchanges during the quarter
		Northern	Central	Eastern	Western	Southern	Grand Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ENGINEERING:							
001.50	Overseer Civil Engineering	14	28	9	43	4	103	
002.00	Mechanical Engineer	3	34	27	15	8	87	101
099.10	Tracer	5	16	6	31	1	59	
	Total:-	22	78	42	94	13	249	
	CRAFTSMEN:							
734.10	Moulder General	22	-	10	46	5	83	
750.10	Fitter	30	130	6	67	10	243	61
751.10	Turner	47	4	17	44	9	121	59
753.27	Mechanic Automobile	14	1	10	26	3	54	
753.76	Mechanic General	31	-	2	13	6	52	
760.10	Electrician General	16	13	16	21	4	70	48
764.25	Wireman, Light and Power	18	4	-	90	-	112	
	Total:-	178	152	61	307	37	735	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CRAFTSMEN (NON-ENGINEERING):							
701.90	Blow Room & Card Room Operatives	50	-	-	-	-	50	
702.35	Piecer (Cotton and Woollen Textile)	30	-	-	24	-	54	130
702.75	Reeler (Textile)	20	30	-	-	-	50	
704.50	Weaver Power Loom	644	1	-	25	-	670	110
706.54	Stentering Machineman	10	-	-	60	-	70	70
	Total:-	754	31	-	109	-	894	
	ADMINISTRATIVE/EXECUTIVE:							
101.30	Executive Officer (State Govt.)	20	36	16	5	12	89	
104.10	Panchayat Secretary	1	-	52	1	1	55	
104.30	Village Level Worker	14	52	71	6	29	172	
120.20	Manager, Bank	-	3	-	47	-	50	
901.30	Police Constable	-	57	10	61	42	170	
	Total:-	35	148	149	120	84	536	
	OFFICE WORKER:							
210.20	Stenographer	134	61	49	142	69	455	310
211.10	Typist	8	7	15	2	43	75	91
079.20	Statistical Assistant	11	12	5	25	4	57	29
	Total:-	153	80	69	169	116	587	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MEDICAL & PARA-MEDICAL:							
030.10	Physician General	35	19	19	21	13	107	26
030.15	Surgeon General	44	13	28	4	8	97	
040.00	Nurse	71	15	53	59	34	232	70
041.10	Midwife	73	39	78	59	111	360	37
041.20	Lady Health Visitor	42	32	16	2	28	120	
043.10	Pharmacist	150	79	93	67	92	487	179
046.10	Sanitary Inspector	12	26	10	1	11	60	121
	Total:-	427	223	303	213	297	1463	
	TEACHER:							
050.10	University Teacher Art	14	8	15	22	1	60	75
050.30	University Teacher Science	33	7	21	16	9	86	107
050.35	University Teacher Medical	-	-	-	-	60	60	
050.50	University Teacher Engineering	2	24	22	58	4	110	
051.10	Secondary School Teacher	440	168	230	70	88	996	803
051.20	Secondary School Teacher Language	105	6	18	2	94	225	245
052.10	Middle School Teacher	-	51	7	1	10	69	65
052.20	Language Teacher, Middle School	20	5	1	-	56	82	43
052.40	Primary School Teacher	11	384	2	-	2	399	
059.30	Craft Teacher	11	23	10	46	60	150	48
960.20	Physical Instructor	40	29	20	2	99	190	76
	Total:-	676	705	346	217	483	2427	

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	AGRICULTURAL:							
402.40	Fieldman	4	-	15	-3	32	54	
411.20	Stockman	3	40	-	-	44	87	
	Total:-	7	40	15	3	76	141	
	MISCELLANEOUS:							
071.10	Accountant	17	10	8	12	5	52	50
076.30	Women's Welfare Officer	2	10	2	28	8	50	
801.10	Compositor, Hand	8	27	1	12	8	56	27
	Total:-	27	47	11	52	21	153	

Note: The above table includes only selected occupations in which the total number of vacancies reported unfilled by Employers exceeds 50 and that cancelled by Exchanges exceeds 25.

****

APPENDIX 3.1

1.1 Scope and Limitations. The present review contains, an analysis of the employment situation in the organised sector during the quarter ended September,1967. The data and conclusion are, as hitherto, primarily based on employment market information collected from:

(i) all establishments in the public sector; and

(ii) all non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more workers. Prior to March,1966 the coverage in the private sector was limited to larger establishments employing 25 or more workers.

The main exclusions are:-

(i) employment in agriculture;
(ii) all self-employed (including those engaged in household industries);
(iii) smaller establishments in the private sector employing less than 10 workers; and
(iv) defence forces.

Data regarding work-seekers, vacancies notified, etc. thrown up by the Employment Exchange operations have been utilized, wherever, appropriate.

1.2 Geographical Coverage: In terms of geographical coverage the data relate to all States and Union Territories in Union of India excluding Jammu & Kashmir and the Union Territories of Goa, Diu & Daman; Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In the case of smaller establishments in the private sector i.e. those employing 10 to 24 workers, it has not been possible to collect employment data from such establishments in Greater Bombay, Metropolitan area of Calcutta and some economically backward districts in Rajasthan. These, however, may not vitiate the broad comparisons. Coverage of employment in construction (in the private sector) and coffee plantations in Mysore, is also known to be inadequate.

1.3 Throughout the Review the term 'larger establishments in the private sector refers to establishments employing 25 or more workers, while the term 'smaller establishment' denotes establishments employing 10 to 24 workers. The figures of employment, work-seekers, etc. have been rounded up to the nearest convenient figure, either in terms of thousands or lakhs. Because of this the sub-totals do not necessarily add up to the grand total, wherever given. However, all percentages given in the review are based on absolute figures.

.....

APPENDIX 3.2

ESTABLISHMENTS

1.1 Level of Collection: The statement that follows gives an idea of the number of establishments on the Employers' Registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of December,1967, and their industry division-wise break-up. Because of the differences in the level of collection of primary data, these figures do not necessarily represent the number of establishments as such, particularly in transport and communications, services and to some extent, in trade & commerce.

1.2 Response: The number of establishments addressed during the quarter under review i.e. October-December,1967 and the degree of response is given below:-

	No. of Establishments addressed. (in lakhs)		Percentage Response.	
Public Sector	0.54		96.2	
Private Sector	0.84		90.6	
Larger Estts.		0.35		93.8
Smaller Estts.		0.49		88.4
TOTAL		1.38		

1.3 Estimated Employment: In respect of non-responding establishments, employment has been estimated by the District Employment Officers, on the basis of previous information. The quantum of estimated employment in such establishments in December,1967 was 7.0 lakhs or 4.8 of the total employment.

.....

STATEMENT

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS

September,1967 - December, 1967

	Industry Division.	September,1967				December,1967			
		Public	Private			Public	Private		
			10-24 workers.	25 or more workers	Total (2+3+4)		10-24 workers	25 or more workers	Total (6+7+8)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	Agriculture, Livestock, etc.	2,332	311	1,663	4,306	2,370	317	1,686	4,373
1	Mining & Quarrying	171	234	1,179	1,584	167	237	1,155	1,559
2&3	Manufacturing	1,039	20,533	17,079	38,651	1,057	20,629	17,037	38,723
4	Construction	4,136	1,025	1,148	6,309	4,096	958	1,093	6,147
5	Electricity, Gas & Water.	1,427	53	185	1,665	1,440	57	181	1,678
6	Trade & Commerce	2,713	18,034	3,111	13,858	2,704	7,994	3,157	13,855
7	Transport & Communications.	2,438	1,205	905	4,548	2,453	1,194	896	4,543
8	Services.	40,163	17,362	9,659	67,184	40,189	17,428	9,873	67,490
	TOTAL	54,419	48,757	34,929	138,105	54,476	48,814	35,078	138,368

3 0112 073155811

COVER PRINTED BY THE GENERAL MANAGER, GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.